The People's Korea

No. 1,256 EVERY SATURDAY AUGUST 31, 1985 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Pyongyang and Seoul Agree on Sep. Civilian Exchange

The entire Korean people are filled with delight when the north and the south Korean Red Cross delegations reached a full agreement on August 22 on details of a family reunion program to exchange 151 civilians each in September, transcending differences between ideologies and social systems.

The watershed agreement was wrought out during a working Red Cross meeting which continued for six hours on and off at Panmunjom behind closed doors.

The DPRK Red Cross Chairman Pak Yong Su praised this agreement, saying that "It is our nation's honor that we exchanged the text of the agreement," Japanese mass-circulation Asahi Shimbun reported on August 23.

According to the text of the agreement released from the KCNA on August 22, both sides would send 151 people which would consist of a ranking Red Cross official as a leader, 50 separated family members, 50 art performers, 30 reporters and 20 suit members across the border for a three-day visit to Pyongyang and Seoul, from September 20 to 23.

The agreement climaxed 13 years of Red Cross negotiations which started in 1972 to help reunite an estimated 10 million separate family members.

Many officials of both sides visited Pyongyang and Seoul for political talks but the scheduled September exchange will mark the first civilian visits.

The agreement has brightened not only the prospects of the on-going N-S dialogues including economic and parliamentary talks but instilled hopes into separated family members who plan to be reunited with each other.

On the background of the dramatic agreement, there is Pyongyang's serious effort to bring N-S dialogues to success.

Last January, the "Team Spirit 85", U.S. and south Korean troops' joint military exercises had the on-going N-S Red Cross and economic talks postponed.

This time again, the south Korean authorities have been holding a war game dubbed "Ulji" from August 19 to 24, timed to coincide with the working Red Cross meeting on August 22 in the "imaginary attack against the north", giving off smell of gun powder.

The agreement said that the members of the home-visiting groups may meet their families at the time of parting and their sons and daughters and, in case of relatives, those not farther than the third cousin of a collateral family and than the first cousin of the wife's and mother's side and may meet other relatives they want.

Art troupes, comprising folk dancers and singers, will give two performances during their three-day stay, according the agreement.

The art performances should be non-political and concentrate on traditional Korean folk arts.

The agreement also called for each side to dispatch a five-member team to Pyongyang and Seoul on September 10–12 to prepare for the visit of the main group.

The Red Cross talks are one of the three channels of dialogue under way between Pyongyang and Seoul.

The other two channels are talks between economic officials and parliamentarians.

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The 9th round of N-S Red Cross talks will be held in Pyongyang on August 27 and 28 to negotiate further details of the agreements.

The Ministry of Public Security of the DPRK on August 19 published the following statement:

The Ministry of Public Security of the DPRK guarantees the personal safety of the delegates, advisory members, suites and reporters of the south Korean side during their travel and stay and security of their activities in the areas of our side to attend the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations and safe return of all of them each time.

Chairmen of the north (left) and south Korean Red Cross delegations on August 22 exchanged the text of the agreement which will allow both sides to send 151 civilians to visit to Pyongyang and Seoul for the first time in 40 years.

Highlights of the Aug. 22 N-S Red Cross Agreement

Dates and Sites	Sep. 20–23, Pyongyang and Seoul
Scale of Groups	50 dispersed families 50 art performers 30 pressmen 20 suite members Chief of Red Cross Society 151 all told
Art Troupes	Two performances, less than 2 hours Traditional folk arts each
Home-Visiting Groups	Principally persons hailing from Pyongyang and Seoul

Rodong Sinmun on Official Visit to "Yasukuni Shrine"

Rodong Shinmun came out with a signed article titled "Hysterics to Revive the Ghosts of Militarism" on August 20, denouncing an official visit to "Yasukuni Shrine" by 17 Japanese Cabinet ministers headed by Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro and other 172 Diet members, on August 15, the 40th anniversary of the declaration of unconditional surrender of Japanese militarism, for the first time after the Second World War.

"Yasukuni Shrine" is the seat of the prewar state Shintoism that provided the backbone for Japanese militarist philosophy.

Rodong Sinmun says:

A vociferous campaign of the Japanese government to justify the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" is a new stage of militarist ideological offensive aimed at beautifying the past war of aggression and publicly instigating the Japanese people to war of overseas aggression.

The "Yasukuni Shrine" is a base of militarist ideological propaganda which egged the Japanese people on to a fanatic war of aggression for the "Emperor" in the past. The Japanese Prime Minister's official visit to it and "consolation" of the spirits of aggressors revealed that Japanese authorities had no idea of repenting or introspecting the criminal sanguinary aggression, slaughter and plunder committed by Japanese imperialism against the Asian people in the past.

It cannot be construed otherwise than a demonstration at home and abroad of the revanchist aggressive posture of the Japanese rulers trying to embark on the road of a war for conquering Asia as dreamt by the war criminals.

In fact, the Japanese reactionaries set it as the strategic goal to conquer Asia and restore the old colonial empire by force of arms and are stepping up preparations for its realization.

The visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" is a danger signal to expand the war preparations to the sphere of ideology of people and forcibly carry out the militarization and fascistization of Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries must cool their heads and recall the lesson of history.

Soviet Paper Supports Co-hosting of 24th Olympiad

The Soviet Union urged that the International Olympic Committee should make a full study of the DPRK proposal to co-host the 24th Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul.

The paper "Sovetski Sports" on August 15 quoted N. K. Vikov, a leading sports official as saying this. He visited Korea sometime ago heading a Soviet sports delegation. His article was printed in the paper.

Noting that the DPRK has good conditions for holding sports games with its facilities well-equipped enough to meet all the international demands, the Soviet official noted, "Large-scale international games have been held on many occasions in the DPRK and her organizational work has been highly assessed for its great accuracy.

He declared: "If the proposal of Korean friends is realized, it would contribute to strengthening the position of the Olympic movement and the international sports movement as a whole."

Tass also, reporting on the DPRK's overture to have the 1988 Olympiad in the capital cities of the two side and to attend it as a single team of north and south, gave an article dated August 7, under the headline, "Important Initiative by North."

Meanwhile, Greece was reported to have welcomed the north Korean proposal as positive. A government spokesman was quoted as saying, "We consider the proposal positive and if it materializes it will certainly contribute to a closer understanding between the people of north and south."

Barbara Visit Reaffirms DPRK-Malta Ties – President Kim Awarded Maltese Highest Order –

Friendly relationships between the DPRK and the Republic of Malta were reaffirmed when Maltese President Agatha Barbara on August 16 had talk with President Kim Il Sung discussing matters of mutual concern on his visit to the DPRK.

The two leaders also agreed on the importance to remain committed to independence and non-alignment and called for the creation of nuclear-free zones in many parts of the world including the Northeast Asian region and the Mediterrancan area.

Malta is a strategically important island state, once a colony of the United Kingdom and presently housing a British military base.

As a token of the strengthened bilateral relations, the two leaders were awarded highest state orders from the respective countries and exchanged gifts with each other.

President Kim Il Sung, at a banquet held in honour of Maltese leader Agatha Barbara, said her repeated visits to Korea indicated the excellent and steady developmeut of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Malta which had been firmly established in the joint struggle for independence and against imperialism.

President Barbara, accompanied by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona and other suite members, arrived in Pyongyang by air for an official goodwill visit upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

At the airport, she was met by Vice President Li Jong Ok, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin and other cadres. Over 100,000 people took to the streets to warmly welcome the goodwill envoy from the Mediterranean island state.

It was her second visit to Pyongyang. She paid her first visit in April 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The next day of her arrival in Pyongyang, ceremony was held for Maltese leader Agatha Barbara to award President Kim Il Sung "Order of the Republic of Malta," the supreme order of Malta.

Expressing thanks to her for the highest order, President Kim Il Sung also granted the DPRK Order of National Flag First Class to his counterpart Barbara.

At the banquet arranged on the evening of August 17 in honour of the visiting Maltese leader, President Kim Il Sung said, "We are pleased that the Maltese government and people score many successes in creating a new life and express full support to and solidarity with them in their efforts to convert the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and cooperation."

Referring to the present complicated international situation, he was quoted as saying, "The peace-loving people of the world should unite firmly under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and fight resolutely to smash the schemes of the imperialists to provoke a new war, establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and make the whole world independent."

While noting that the supreme order extended to President Kim Il Sung is an expression of Maltese people's deep respect and close friendly sentiments for the Korean people, Ms. Barbara said in her speech, "It is only when the developing countries embraced in the strong movement of non-alignment strengthen the unity of the movement that it can be strengthened to bring about peace and security in the world."

Earlier, talks between the two leaders, on the day, took place in a friendly at-

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President Kim Il Sung was awarded "Order of the Republic of Malta", the supreme order of Malta, by President Agatha Barbara on Aug. 17 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

He poses for a photograph with President Agatha Barbara after ceremonies of awarding orders. (KCNA Radiophoto)

World Peace and Security Will Be Guaranteed If All Countries Take Road Of Independence

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on Aug. 17 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of President Agatha Barbara of the Republic of Malta.

Recalling that he had met with President Agatha Barbara for the first time on her visit to Korea as the congratulatory mission of the Maltese people in April 1982, President Kim Il Sung said her repeated visits to Korea indicated the excellent and steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Malta firmly established in the joint struggle for independence against imperialism.

He went on to say:

Our people set great store by the friendly relations with the Maltese people, and it merits our people's deep respect that they are marching forward vigorously along the road of independence, thwarting all sorts of outside pressure.

Today, Malta advances under the uplifted banner of independence, neutrality and non-alignment in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea and thus contributes to preserving peace in that part of the world where the situation is complicated.

We are pleased that the Maltese government and people score many successes in creating a new life and express full support to and solidarity with them in their efforts to convert the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and cooperation.

It was not until the labour party took power that the Maltese people could traverse the road of genuine independence and defend the dignity and sovereignty of the Republic of Malta by determinedly forcing the long-stationed foreign military bases out of the soil of Malta.

We are convinced that the future struggle of the Maltese people for building a new Malta, independent and prosperous, will also emerge victorious on this road of independence.

The present international situation is very complicated and tense. However, world peace and security will be reliably guaranteed if all countries take the road of independence.

The peace-loving people of the world should unite firmly under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and fight resolutely to smash the schemes of the imperialists to provoke a new war, establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and make the whole world independent.

We have put forward a number of reasonable proposals to ease the tension and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are working hard for their implementation.

This sacred struggle of our people is part of the worldwide struggle for peace against war and gets active support from the peace-loving people of the world.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the government and people of the Republic of Malta for their sincere support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Your current visit to our country will increase the joy of our people greeting the day of national liberation and further deepen the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Malta.

Your visit will also contribute to the unity of the peace-loving people throughout the world and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Songdowon International Children's Camp Set Up

An admission meeting was held on August 13.

An international children's camp has made its appearance in Wonsan, a city of culture and recreation on the East Coast of Korea.

The camp is situated at Songdowon, a leading scenic spot of the country.

The camp with a floor space of over 12,000 square metres has a grand camping house of unique architectural style and rooms for mountaineering, sea and musical activities and excellent amusement and service facilities.

The Songdowon international children's camp received the first group of campers.

An admission meeting was held on August 13.

Attending there were children's union campers of the DPRK and juvenile campers of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

During the camping marine, sports, culture and art activities, sports and amusement games and various other interesting functions will be held and visits to Mangyongdae and scientific, educational and cultural establishments be organised.

Through this course the campers will train their body and soul, consolidate on a broad basis knowledge they have already acquired and further deepen the sentiments of friendship and unity among the school children of socialist countries.

Functions to Celebrate the 40th Liberation Day

(Continued from the previous issue)

* President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il on Aug. 15 received congratulatory letters from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

* A gift came to Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet.

* Fortieth Korean liberation anniversary commemoration medals were awarded to Admiral S. V. Vasilevich, Commander of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Feet, and four military committee members of the fleet.

* O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces, visited the unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet on Aug. 17, accompanied by General O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army and leading officials concerned.

* Sailors of the unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Vice Admiral N. Ya Yasakov, First Deputy Commander of the Soviet RFPF, on Aug. 17 visited the unit of the Korean People's Army.

* Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Jin U exchanged messages of greetings with Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, Minister of Defence of the Soviet Union.

* A Soviet film show was held at the Nampo Theatre on Aug. 17.

* A meeting of representatives of Moscow working people was held on Aug. 14.

Earlier, on Aug. 13, a soldiers' meeting was held at a regiment of the Soviet Army and meetings were held in various cities of Kazakhstan and a meeting and art circle performance at Chegdomin in the Far East.

A ten-day Korean book exhibition opened on Aug. 14 in the Soviet Union.

Tass, Pravda, Krasnaya Zvezda, Selskaya Zhizn, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, Sotsialistitcheskaya Industriya and other papers published special writeups and articles.

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mosphere. Present on the DPRK side were Vice President Li Jong Ok, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Vice Premiers Kong Jin Tae and Kim Bok Sin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok Ju and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi Sop.

Present from the Maltese side were Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Maltese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Paul L. Gafa and other suite members.

During her stay, she visited several places in the northern half of the Republic such as Nampo Municipality, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, and Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung.

All of Mankind Should Call for True and Lasting Peace

Speech of President Agatha Barbara

Agatha Barbara, President of the Republic of Malta, on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 17 in her honor at the Kumusan Assembly Hall.

Noting that she could not repress joy over visiting Korea at a time when the 40th anniversary of the Korean people's victory over the Japanese aggressors in 1945 was being celebrated, she said:

We extend warmest congratulations to you, a proud recipient of the Supreme Order of the Republic of Malta, which the government and people of the Republic of Malta recently decided to award to Your Excellency.

The decision to award the Supreme Order to Your Excellency is a high estimation of devoted efforts made by Your Excellency for your people's independence and socio-economic development.

It is also an expression of the deep thanks of the Maltese people for the significant aid and help rendered by the Korean people today, too, as in the past under your wise leadership.

The Supreme Order awarded to Your Excellency is also an expression of the deep respect and close friendly sentiments cherished by the government and people of the Republic of Malta for the Korean people.

She said that on March 31, 1979, Malta won legitimate freedom and embarked upon the road of neutrality and non-alignment as today.

With the same energy and devotion with which she put forward various initiatives in the international arena, Malta has struggled to build a sound foundation of economy and industry aimed as far as possible at the self-supporting of the Maltese people.

Under the wise and energetic leadership of Your Excellency the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was the first among many countries to render moral and practical support to the resolute struggle of the Maltese people for existence and national development.

The aid rendered by the Korean people to us has supplemented some aspects which our nation needs.

We have received agricultural and industrial machines as aid, technical aid needed in industry and help of specialists and the cooperation of advisors in various domains including art and sports.

The Maltese people are conscious of the bitter struggle the Korean people waged, inspired by Your Excellency's historic exploits, in order to obtain independence and freedom for decades and are fully appreciative of the friendship and close relations existing between our two countries.

We are fully appreciative of the great strides accomplished by the Korean people through the adoption of the Juche idea towards the building of an independent and self-sufficient country in so short span of time.

These achievements are thanks to the hard determination of the people of Korea.

The Korean people under the wise and able leadership of Your Excellency have turned their beautiful country into a busy and industrious country by working hard for the common happiness.

We are confident that Korea has a glorious and bright future.

Because the Korean people are continuously inspired by the great idea, deeds of Your Excellency. Your whole dedication, great enthusiasm and determination are extraordinary and extremely and exemplary towards the other leaders of the world.

As already expressed, the people of Malta know well and fully support Your Excellency's policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the principle of democracy.

We are delighted to reaffirm our full support for the setting up of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which your country brought forward.

We are confident that when the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is set up, great progress will be brought about for the entire people of Korea.

We are fully confident that the Korean people support this cause because they believe in the need of close cooperation and friendship as a basis for peace and progress.

All of the mankind should raise voices of worldwide call for true and lasting peace, inspired by the trust and understanding between peoples.

It is only when the developing countries embraced in the strong movement of non-alignment strengthen the unity of the movement that it can be strengthened to bring about peace and security in the world.

For this purpose the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malta, deeply conscious of their duty, will continue to struggle hard in the future, too.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for myself and for the people of the Republic of Malta, this is indeed a day to remember. Today on the start of this state visit to your country we reaffirm our friendship with the expression of mutual intent of fraternal relationship between our two peoples and solemn commitment to closer and firm cooperation between us in the future.

North's Sun Approach

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

Reportedly north and south Korea agreed at the August 22 Panmunjom session of their Red Cross delegates to exchange their civilian visitors and art troupes for the first time since the separation of approximately ten million people into the two parts of the Korean Peninsula following the liberation of the land on August 15 just 40 years ago. This breakthrough can be attributed to the sun approach of Pyongyang.

The sun approach of the north Korean leadership deserves universal praise, given the totalitarian and anti-communist policy of the present ruling military regime in Seoul and the continuing military deployment of U.S. combat forces equipped with nuclear arms, the obvious root cause of the 40 years of tragic national division and the main stumbling block to the negotiated reunification of the Land of Morning Calm.

A normal perception of the things in Korea requires that an all-out drive should be launched to remove the undemocratic and unpopular, illegitimate junta in south Korea and force the U.S. forces to leave there as soon as possible as it is senseless to talk with them. Nevertheless, Pyongyang has decided to prefer talks with the Americans and south Koreans, openly committing itself to the renunciation of the use of military force for the settlement of the situation.

The reason that President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, his successor elect, have chosen direct dialogue with Washington and Seoul, the apparent foes of democracy in south Korea, peace in Korea and its reunification, is their concern for the growing likelihood that a nuclear war might be started in Korea at any moment and for the fact that the whole Korean nation of more than fifty million is being held in hostage to the Americans and their local ally the junta of General Chon Du Hwan.

For that matter, the government and the ruling party in Pyongyang have relented their attitude and offered to engage the Americans and the south Koreans in talks designed to reduce tension and reunite the separated families, without making any call for their overthrow, the abolition of anti-communist policy and laws or the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

As an old saying goes, the sun can declothe the traveller while the wind only helps him to refuse to do so. A visibly concessionary approach on the part of the northern government serves the purpose of making it look like the good guy eager to see peace and reunification, which in turn will pave the way for reduced tension. A fact is that groundless as the American -south Korean allegations about the threat from the north, they have been exploited to rationalize the American military presence in south Korea and the installation of a military dictatorship in Seoul.

Therefore, the need becomes urgent to reduce space for maneuvering to sharpen tension and produce a continuing pretext to strengthen the anti-communist posture in south Korea: resulting is the invitation to the south Koreans and the Americans to join the north Koreans in a serious search for peace and alleviate the tragedy of the separated families.

The main objective of the DPRK Government led by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il is to create a climate where the ongoing anti-communist posture, the division of Korea and the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea will appear to the south Korean people and the world community of nations quite irrelevant and seem to have to be ended as quickly as possible. This purpose is well served by the present north-south dialogues comprising the Red Cross contacts, the economic conferences and the scheduled inter-parliamentary talks.

As a matter of fact, apparently the anti-communist system now look increasingly inappropriate in the context of the agreed September mutual visits to Pyongyang and Seoul of home visitors and art troupes. It has growingly inhibitive to invoke the national security law of south Korea which has enabled the successive local regimes to arrest, imprison or execute any one calling for north-south dialogue to arrest and imprison south Korean home visitors, art troupe members, Red Cross officials, economic experts, legislators and newsmen on charges of having contact with the north Koreans. If strictly abide by the law, they all and even General Chon Du Hwan deserve a maximum penalty of death, a customary punishment for its violators. Because their act clearly profits the north Koreans.

With the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation celebrated in a significant manner with thousand emotions, there have mounted surging desires throughout north and south Korea to see some major progress achieved on the way to reunification, the paramount national concern. With many of the separated families impatient to visit their home towns in north and south Korea, time has come to put aside anti-communism or any differences between two parts of Korea in system, ideology and idea.

This universally shared aspirations for the reunification of the country is well illustrated by the fact that the news of the August 22 agreement between the north and south Korean Red Cross officials to exchange visits in September prompted the cancellation of an anti-communist rally scheduled to be held people in Seoul hailing from Hwanghae provinces in north Korea and was received by them with spontaneous standing ovation as the Yomiuri Shimbun, a mass-circulation daily in Tokyo, reported on August 23.

A spinoff from the compromising and approach is that Pyongyang's image has greatly been improved in the international scene and that critics of the DPRK Government and its policy are now having difficulty selling their distorted picture of north Korea to the world community.

What is also noteworthy is the quick utilization by Pyongyang of a world-wide concern that antagonizing north Korea would result in the defective holding of the coming Olympics in Seoul, the misgiving which has applied pressure upon the United States and south Korea to respond favorably to the DPRK's peace initiative. If the junta of General Chon fails to hold constructive dialogue with the DPRK, it will be held responsible for the failure which would jeopardize the Olympics and product a dangerous situation.

Attention also should be drawn to the urgency on the part of the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to win any slightest legitimacy – the lack of legitimacy is an increasing liability to the junta by playing on the deep-set reunification sentiments which have grown on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of their country's liberation from Japan. Despite the fact that Gen. Chon seized power in a series of coups in a desperate bid to hold in check the local drive for democracy and reunification which mounted following the assassination of the then dictator Pak Jung Hi, an irony is that the present strongman cannot but help taking advantage of the reunification aspirations to make him look like "a champion of reunification" and thereby earn some sort of legitimacy.

A Moot Point in Japanese Economic Aid To S. Korea (5)

Continued from the No. 1,252 issue of the People's Korea)

4) Conclusion

The "Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation" of Japan, on November 12, 1981, released a report, entitled "On Future Development of Economic Cooperation." I'd like to summerize its content, because of its importance to a correct examination of Japanese economic aid to south Korea.

The report, touching on the reasons for promoting economic cooperation, cited, firstly, humanitarian and moral consideration and, secondly, the interdependent relations. It set forth a four-point basic direction for Japanese economic aid.

A) An obligation as a peace-loving nation. Japan is in a position to actively contribute to the maintenance of free and peaceful international order through economic cooperation.

B) A high degree of economic dependence on foreign countries. Japan too heavily relies upon foreign countries for energy and mineral sources. So, developing peaceful and orderly international relations is essential to the upkeep of the Japanese economicy.

C) Self-consciousness as a major economic power. Japan is duty-bound, as the second greatest economic nation after the United States in the capitalist world, to encourage social development, stability of peoples' life in the developing countries, and help their economies.

D) History of its rapid modernization as a non-European state. Japan, poor in natural resources but rich in manpower, has promoted its modernization with its own history and culture different from those of European countries. Developing nations are now expecting much of a peace-loving Japan without any military ambition, and Japan should live up to their expectations.

The report filed by the council indicates that a wrong course of economic assistance will produce dangerous consequences.

However, Tokyo's economic backing to Seoul, contrary to the course of action indicated by this report, has gotten to the dangerous point.

Economic cooperation is extended by Japan to several developing countries, but that to south Korea is fraught with potential rists. It is because Japan's economic aid, comprising active military support, is likely to intensify military confrontation between the north and south.

In fact, Tokyo has been backing up the military buildup by the south Korean military administration. Economic aid by Japan has added to tensions in Korea.

Therefore, that is neither conductive to the stability of the Korean Peninsula nor beneficial to Japan's own peace and security, because Japan will be automatically involved in a contingency there.

It can be said that Japan's aid, fraught with risks, casts an extending shadow over its future when taking into account a high degree of its dependence on foreign countries, the necessity to continue its prosperity as a great economic power and the national sentiments of developing Asian countries.

At present, so as to put a period to 40-year confrontation and to defuse tensions, north-south dialogue is under way; interparliamentary talks are about to take place, along with the resumption of Red Cross and economic negotiations. These are epochal moves to pave the way for a new phase in removing danger of another war on the Peninsula.

Hence, fruitful outcome of these efforts will greatly contibute to cementing the peace of Asia and of the rest of the world as well as the guaranteeing Korea's peace and stability.

Japan should abstain from hampering these good tendencies, by assuming its historical and moral responsibility for its colonial rule over the Korean people.

Yet, Japan's economic aid to south Korea, as thoroughly inspected, goes against the tireless endeavor to alleviate tensions on and around the Peninsula.

So, the Japanese administration should reconsider its policy of offering economic aid to south Korea in accordance with the direction shown in the report of the "Council of Overseas Economic Cooperation."

(Concluded)

"Ulji 85" Mil. Drill Aimed at N. Korea: Japanese Paper

On the very day north-south Korean Red Cross delegates met to discuss an exchange of home visitors and art troupes, as a part of the "Ulji 85" military exercises, a two-day long night curfew returned after three years and eight months, banning people from being outside between mid-night and 4 a.m. in all the cities including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

A south Korean military unit disguised as north Korean soldiers aboard a helicopter landed on the center of downtown Seoul on the afternoon of August 22, the Japanese Yomiuri Shimbun reported from Seoul on August 23.

The paper said, "joint units of the military, police and homeland reserve forces conducted real-war-like exercises."

Earlier, a blackout drill was also carried out on August 20 and 21 in Seoul, Inchon and four provinces in the central part of south Korea to switch off into a state of total darkness upon the wailing of a siren from 9:30 p.m. lasting for 30 minutes to react to a possible air-raid by north Korean bombers, south Korean papers reported.

The papers also said that a large-scale river-crossing exercise was also conducted by south Korean army soldiers in the central region on the night of August 19 as a part of "Ulji 85".

All-Out Protest against Campus Bill

Faced with strong opposition to the proposed "campus stabilization law" from the broad sections of the south Korean people including the No. 1 opposition party NKDP, civil and religious bodies, professors, lawyers and students, the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan was compelled to defer the enactment of the proposed law, originally slated for this month.

Former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and NDP president Kim Yong Sam earlier on August 13 warned the "government" that attempts to introduce the new bill "could put south Korea into a catastrophic crisis", and strongly called for its withdrawal.

The New Korea Democratic Party lawmakers called the legistlation of an "emergency measure" designed to introduce a second "Yushin (revitalization) system."

Hundreds of students have turned out to streets and held campus rallies and sit-ins to oppose the campus bill almost every day since its announcement.

Follows a roundup of mere important protest actions against the proposed "CSL" bill:

14 Professors

A group of professors from 12 different institutions on August 17 issued a statement.

Prof. An Byong Mu of Hanshin University in Seoul and 13 other professors declared in their statement issued on August 17 that professors should resist the proposed legistration of the "campus stabilization law" "to safeguard universities," following a meeting at the National Council of Churches.

The professors include Kim Song Shik of Kyunghee University; Li Sang Shin of Korea University; Li Hyo Jae of Ewha Woman's University; Kim Yun Su of Yongnam University; Kim Chan Guk, Song Nae Un of Yonsei University; Yu In Ho of Chungang University.

Churches Council

The National Council of Churches in Korea (NCC) issued on August 16 a statement calling for the withdrawal of the projected "campus stabilization law".

The statement was announced in the name of 961 Protestant pastors, including Mun Ik Hwan, Mun Tong Hwan, Ko Yong Kun, Cho Nam Ki and Li Tu Su after a meeting at Christian Hall at Chongro 5th Street, Seoul.

Lawyers Association

The Korean Federal Bar Association released a statement on August 15 in opposition to passage of the "campus stabilization law" bill, questioning its efficacy in helping shorting up campus stability.

The organization expressed concern about possible encroachment upon human rights if the law is abused.

The lawyers said the forced reorientation education for students envisaged in the law had better be left to parents and the university authorities, which is more proper and appropriate from the educational viewpoint.

Cardinal Kim Su Hwan

Stephen Cardinal Kim Su Hwan said on August 15 that the enactment of the "campus stabilization law" proposed by the "government" and the DJP would not help in solving the campus problem at all.

The chief prelate of the nation's Roman Catholic Church warned, "It will only result in fanning up the extreme activities of college students learning toward the leftist ideology."

He further said, "The 'government'-proposed law has a good number of elements to cause students to extreme."

His remarks came in a discourse delivered to a mass on the fiesta of the Ascension of Virgin Mary, which coincided with the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

39 Civil, Religious Bodies

Thirty nine civil and religious organizations have decided to oppose the legislation of controversial law concerning campus stabilization.

They include bodies affiliated with Catholic and Protestant churches. Some Buddhist organizations also are among the 39.

Among the leaders engineering opposition to the planned legislation are pastor Mun Ik Hwan, Hye Hun Jae, pastor Pak Hyung Gyu and Song Kon Ho.

White Paper on Crimes of "Unification Church"

PYONGYANG August 19 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Church and the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation on August 11 made public a white paper exposing to the whole world the frauds and crimes of the "Unification Church."

The white paper notes that the "Unification Church," a pseudo-religious organization, worms its way like a poisonous insect into various countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America by every conceivable crafty channels and brings disgrace on the religious life of the honest believers and drives innocent young men and women into crimes, styling itself a "humanist" and "savior".

In the first part the white paper lays bare the ugly color of the "Unification Church" as an intelligence and plot-breeding organization faithfully serving for the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists and a "detached force" operating on orders of the United States and the south Korean puppets.

It says:

The "Unification Church" came into being on a vile mission as a heretical pseudo-religion in south Korea, a den of vices.

As for Mun Son Myong who professes himself to be "the second savior" who descended on the earth by an apocalypse of Jesus, he is not a true Christian but a swindler who had gone to a reformatory only a few times.

He is a despicable human rubbish who was jailed on several occasions for adulteries he committed under the veil of "religion" and a blood sucker who has piled up fortunes by practising a thousand and one swindles and tricks and by running a number of enterprises and bleeding people white.

That the "Unification Church" is a despicable pseudo-religion is clearly evidenced by the "blood-sharing movement" and "joint marriage ceremony", one of their religious doctrines. Social morals are corrupted, inherent beautiful customs of the nations are defiled and *fie de siecle* fashions become prevalent in all places where the "Unification Church" stretches its talons.

The "Unification Church" is a pseudo-religion also because it operates as an "economic body" or "enterprise" which amasses fortunes by all manner of frauds and tricks.

Mun Son Myong and his group employ the "collection of charity fund" as an important means of money-making, loudly advertising "relief of hungry children", "relief of the destitute" and "programme for the rebirth of narcotic addicts".

It was with the zealous backing of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (now "Security Planning Board") that the "Unification Church", which had been thrown into a dust bin of history under a spate of social criticism for the falsity of its doctrine and misconduct and mixed adultery could be revived.

With this active backing Mun Son Myong organized such anti-communist organizations as "the International Prevail-Over-Communism Federation" and "American Foundation of World Culture" and founded such anti-communist publications as the newspaper "News World" and the magazine "World Daily" to conduct vicious intelligence and plot-breeding activities and serve with a will as a "detached force" and a paid trumpeter beautifying the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and inciting north-south confrontation and "prevailing over communism".

This is well illustrated by the fact that Mun Son Myong and his group are mostly spies registered directly or indirectly at the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

The "Unification Church" has earned itself ill fame as an anti-communist "detached force" partly for its vicious manoeuvres to frame up the so-called "anti-communist crusade".

The French paper L'Humanite January 21, 1976, said that those who received brain-washing education and underwent military training were dispatched to south Korea, the United States, Japan, Africa and other regions as crusaders of Mun Son Myong fighting the communists in order to accumulate experiences in action.

In the second part the white paper exposes the crimes committed by the "Unification Church," saying that it has become a virus making society and people ail and the incarnation of vices harassing world peace.

First of all, it says, the "Unification Church" bars a sound development of society, violates the dignity of human being and destroys its independent life with animal-like, erotic doctrine and reactionary ideological poison.

One of its crimes is that it split happy families and corrupted social morals by the so-called "blood-sharing movement" and "joint marriage ceremony" which incurred world public censure and it makes people mentally crippled and deranged through the "training courses" and "brain-washing." Testifying at the Washington high court recently, a psychoanalyst of Harvard University said diagnosis of believers of Mun Son Myong revealed that most of them were physically and mentally exhausted and several of them were mentally deranged.

The "Unification Church" is a heinous enemy of the peoples of the socialist countries including our country, the third world and newly emerging countries and all the peaceloving people of the world, which resorts to every conceivable dastardly intrigues against them, while supporting with extra zeal the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, division and alienation, and interference.

Above all, it incessantly commits criminal acts obstructing in every way peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, acting as an anti-communist shockbrigade of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique seeking "two Koreas".

Mun Son Myong and his "Unification Church" band were the first to organize "Anti-Communist Enlightenment Group" "Anti-Communist League" in south Korea. They madly stage in a planned way "anti-communist meetings," "prevail-over-communism meetings," "anti-communist lectures" and "anti-communist symposiums" every year to damage national reconciliation and unity in accordance with operational strategy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The "Unification Church" has built large ordnance factories in south Korea and actively helps the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique in their new war provocation moves.

Most of the south Korean enterprises related to the "Unification Church" are munition enterprises.

The "Unification Church" goes against the desire of the people for progress, prosperity and happiness and harasses peace and violates the free new life of the people by carrying on the anti-communist smear campaign in all parts of the world.

It has framed up all forms of reactionary organizations such as the "Prevail-Over-Communism League," "Unification Association," "Foundation of Culture and Freedom" and "Unification Union" by whipping together war criminals who unleashed the second world war, neo-nazis, right-wing gangsters and hooligans.

All these anti-communist plot-breeding organizations founded under the mask of the "Unification Church" corrupt and degenerate society and man by its doctrine, while committing a long string of crimes by actively helping the imperialists and anti-communist elements in their aggression, intervention and fascist terrorism through the whole gamut of plots.

To cite one of the examples, the "Unification Church" supplies weapons and ammunitions to the mercenaries of the United States by donating a huge sum of money and conducts subversive activities and sabotage against the Nicaraguan people.

While openly joining hands with the imperialist right-wing reactionaries the "Unification Church" manoeuvres to worm its way by all available means into the third world countries and newly independent countries which have set out on the road of building a new life and corrode these countries from within under the signboard of "relief of the destitute." According to foreign press reports, it is even framing an anti-government plot after infiltrating into an African country.

Such criminal acts of the "Unification Church" are not confined to one country but are committed covertly in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

The harm done by the "Unification Church", a pseudo-religious group and anti-communist plot-breeding organization of imperialism, to the development of human civilization and the crimes it has committed against our people and the progressive people of the world can never be atoned for even through ages.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the belief that the political parties, organizations and Christian, Buddhist, Islamic and other national religious organizations of all countries and all the progressive people and religionists all over the world, who respect human dignity and sovereignty and value national independence, democracy and peace will lift up louder voices against the "Unification Church" which commits all manner of crimes everywhere in the world under the mask of religion and continue to wage a persistent struggle to check its infiltration.

Chongryun Calls on UN to Press Japanese Gov't to Revise "Alien Registration Law"

– Chongryun Dels. Visit the UN Commission On Human Rights in Geneva –

As part of vigorous campaign to win international support for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, Chongryun delegation visited the UN Commission in Geneva.

Three Chongryun representatives visited Mr. Kurt Hernol,Assistant Secretary General of the UN Center on Human Rights over Aug. 21-22 and asked him to take proper measures for a radical revision of the Alien Registration Law and for a guarantee of human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

The Chongryun delegation was led by Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Bureau of Chongryun. The Chongryun representative said that the Alien Registration Law treated Korean residents in Japan as criminals and violated their basic human rights.

The current controversial Alien Registration Law stipulates that all foreigners of age of 16 over residing in Japan for 1 year or more must be fingerprinted once when they register and again every 5 years, or face heavy penalty including a fine or penal servitude.

As a result, some 700,000 Koreans, the bulk of 840,000 foreign residents in Japan are required to be fingerprinted and carry the alien registration cards at all the time for their identification and can be punished if they violate the regulations, stressed the representatives at the meeting.

At the meeting the Chongryun delegation handed over to Mr. Hernol a written petition, "Appeal for a Radical Revision of 'Alien Registration Law' and a Guarantee of Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan" and heavy bundles of forms totalling 100,000 of those 3.64 million signatures.

The signatures were collected during "3 million signatures collecting campaign" from Mar. 1 to April 30, this year for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

On Aug. 20 the Chongryun representatives participated in the UN Commission on Human Rights, where they exhibited documents demanding a revision of the law with cooperation of the NGO.

Follows the full text of the appeal:

August 20, 1985

To Commission on Human Rights,
The United Nations

Appeal for a Radical Revision of "Alien Registration Law" and a Guarantee of Human Rights of Korean Residents in Japan

Ha Chang Ok
Representative, Central Headquarter
The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan,
4-33-14 Hakusan
Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo, Japan

All human beings were born to enjoy consecrated rights to life and fundamental human rights, which shall not be violated by anyone. This is firmly guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants of Human Rights, based upon the principle of recognition of equality of all people before the law and universal respect for fundamental human rights. Everyone's fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed everywhere he is, whether in his country or abroad, and no state shall not violate them.

However, human rights of Korean residents in Japan has been harshly suppressed and infringed upon by Japanese authorities. Some 700,000 Koreans in Japan are nationals of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as "D.P.R.K."). Most of them have historical backgrounds as follows.

As a result of 36 years of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, some Koreans were driven away from their homeland to come to Japan to earn their living and others were conscripted and forcibly brought to Japan for military service or for forced labor at the time of World War II. The Korean residents in Japan now consist of those who narrowly escaped death in spite of those hardships and their descendants.

On the ground of that, the Japanese authorities are under legal and moral obligations to guarantee human rights of the "Koreans", who have very particular backgrounds, entirely different from other foreigners in Japan.

Regardless of that, the Japanese authorities, based upon a hostile policy against the D.P.R.K., abandoned their obligations and have been taking persistent policy to suppress and discriminate the Korean residents in Japan. This policy has been continued until now ever since the independence of the D.P.R.K., 40 years ago.

Under the policy of suppression and discrimination over the Koreans by the Japanese authorities, their social as well as private life are controlled, and most of all, their human rights are extremely infringed upon because of the "Alien Registration Law".

Right after the Japanese imperialism was overthrown in 1947, Alien Registration Law was enacted, and until today it has undergone several revisions for the worse. This law is a bad law; putting nationals of the D.P.R.K. in a class with criminals, and unjustly violating and controlling their human rights.

As the Japanese authorities themselves admitted, the "law" was formulated to aim at the Korean residents in Japan. The "law" obligates all foreigners in Japan to have their fingerprints taken, to carry their alien registration certificates at all times, to make a report on a change of address or occupation within two weeks, and the "law" provides many other obligations. Any violators of these obligations are punished by an imprisonment or a fine by the "law."

Under the provisions of the "law", among 700,000 all the Koreans, some 510,000 were unjustly either arrested, interrogated, or punished by an imprisonment or a fine.

Just recently, a Korean youth living in Tokyo was arrested only for his failure to carry his alien registration certificate in the neighborhood of his house. He was handcuffed in stark naked, prints of all his fingers were taken, disgracing and infringing upon his human rights.

While, a Korean youth living in Saitama Prefecture, only for being late for authorized time in reporting on a change of address, his house as well as his mother's house in a distant city were searched.

Requirements provided by the "law", such as fingerprinting system, the obligation always to carry alien registration certificates and to report on a change of address, infringe upon racial dignity and human rights of all the Koreans, and they contravene all international laws and codes and the following articles of the Covenants of Human Rights.

"No one shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." (the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 7)

"Everyone lawfully within the territory of a state shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence." (Article 12)

"All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law." (Article 26)

Besides, those "requirements" conflict with the Constitution of Japan, that gurantees "All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness . . ." (the Constitution of Japan, Article 13) and "All of the people are equal under the law . . ." (Article 14).

Take the fingerprinting system for example, though Japan is a member of the Covenants of Human Rights, she is the only nation that demands foreigners to have their fingerprints taken among developed countries. On that ground, public opinion to call for a radical revision of the "law" is mounting both in Japan and abroad.

We, the nationals of the D.P.R.K. living in Japan have developed a movement to appeal for a revision of the "law", and during two months' period of signature seeking campaign, between March 1 to April 30, more than 3,640,000 including both Koreans and many Japanese people participated.

Our movement is also supported by many local governments in Japan. Among them, 880 general assemblies, representing 65 percent of total Japanese population, have adopted a resolution to call for a revision of the "law". A number of governors and mayors and other chiefs of self-governing bodies directly request the Japanese Government for a revision of the "law".

Various international orgnaizations including the International Association of Democraitc Lawyers and the World Federation of Teachers' Unions support our demand and adopted a resolution to call for a revision of the "law" in the regular conventions.

The Japanese authorities, however, neglecting those public opinions in Japan and abroad, sticking to the present "law", still intend to suppress the Koreans and infringe upon their human rights unjustly.

In view of the facts, we appeal to you, the United Nations authorities, whose mission is international protection of human rights, to make efforts to take effective measures to urge the Japanese Government to radically revise the Alien Registration Law, including mainly abolitions of the three requirements:

(1) The fingerprinting system
(2) The obligation always to carry alien registration certificates
(3) Imprisonment, fines and other punishments and to guarantee human rights of Korean residents in Japan.

DPRK Wrestlers Win One Gold, One Silver, One Bronze in Tokyo

Yu Sang Man (right) defeated Singh of India at AJAW Championships

DPRK wrestlers made a strong showing at the 1985 Asian Junior Amateur Wrestling Championships, held from Aug. 19 to Aug. 21 at the second indoor stadium of the Yoyogi National Gymnasium in Tokyo under the sponsorship of FILA and AWF (Asian wrestling Federation).

DPRK wrestlers, Kim Sun Chol (freestyle, 48kg category), Yu Sang Man (freestyle, 75kg category), won the first prizes and Li Won Il (freesytle, 65kg category) won the third prize in the final respectively.

The championships was attended by some 100 athletes aged between 17 and 18 year-old from 9 countries including the DPRK, Iran, Iraq, India, south Korea, Saudi-Arabia, and Republic of China.

Freestyle

(48kg)
1) Kim Sun Chol (the DPRK)
2) Moheen Ghorbani (Iran)
3) Hour Jiunn Yin (Republic of China)
(75kg)
1) Ali Akbar Nejad
2) Surinder (India)
3) Li Won Il (the DPRK)
(75kg)
1) Yu Sang Man (the DPRK)
2) Norooz Nazari (Iran)
3) Singh (India)

Korean Woman in London Seeking Help for Detainees

A south Korean woman living in Japan visited London to urge international human rights organizations to help press for the release of two Korean residents of Japan jailed in south Korea for alleged espionage. She launched an international campaign there for a period from July 23 to Aug. 16, denouncing the repressive measures against political prisoners in south Korea.

The two prisoners, Cho Il Chi, 28, and Cho Shin Chi, 29, were arrested in south Korea on charges of their alleged "espionage activities" connected with the Oct. 13 spy incident. The frameup involved other 4 resident students in Japan who were studying in their fatherland. Mr. Ko herself was also included among them.

Cho Il Chi who was arrested on Sept. 2, 1984 at Kimpo Airport is a senior at the trade course of Sung Kyun Kwan University. He was accused of having got a scholarship from the "Chang Hak Ke" (Scholarship Society) fund which branded by the authorities as a pro-north Korean fund. But a hard fact is that the scholarship fund "Chang Hak Ke" is a neutral one jointly run by Mindan (Korean Residents Union in Japan) and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Furthermore, he was alleged as a spy who had been educated from his high school days as a spy simply on the grounds that his high school (the senior high school affiliated to Hiroshima Electric University) is located near a pro-north Korean senior high school and he could have had contact with pro-north Koreans. But in Japan there are some 700,000 Korean residents, so Koreans here can't help contacting with other compatriots.

While, Cho Shin Chi, a Korean resident of Hyogo Prefecture was also arrested on Sept. 3 last year when he was studying at the Korean language course of Yonsei University. He was accused on alleged charges of taking pictures in the military off-limit zone. But he was only taking snap pictures with his friends during a trip to the inland of south Korea, according to him.

These incidents were brought to light the Oct. 13 incident following the press conference in Japan by the elder sister of Ko Sun Ja on Oct. 12, in connection with the sudden vanishment of Ko Sun Ja and street demonstrations by 11 universities including Seoul University, and Yonsei University, Sung Kyun Kwan University. The local authorities framed up the Oct. 13 incident to suppress the students' movement which were getting momentum.

The two persons, Cho Il Chi, and Cho Shin Chi were sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, but now their cases are brought before a higher court.

Ko Sun Ja, 34, a high school teacher in Osaka Prefecture reportedly visited human rights organizations such as Amnesty International (Geneva) to ask their help in obtaining the release of the two prisoners.

Ko is a representative of the "Society of Korean Families and Compatriots to Save Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea".

Ms. Ko Sun Ja

So far the society has sent its representatives to the United Nations eleven times since 1980 but it is the first time that a victim herself joined the mission.

Ko is originally from Hiroshima Prefecture. After graduating from a commercial high school in Hiroshima City, she worked with a south Korea-lined financing institution for 7 years.

She entered the Korean course of the Department of Foreign Languages of Tenri University in Nara with a view to give national pride to Korean children in Japan who suffered all kinds of racial discrimination here. After finishing her course, she went to south Korea to study modern literature of south Korea, at the post graduate course of Korea University in Seoul.

But September 21, last year, she was forcibly taken by the CIC (south Korean military forces' counter intelligence command) from her dormitory, for an investigation of her non-existent relation with 2 persons she didn't know at all. The grill lasted for 6 days running without her being allowed to sleep.

During the interrogation, she was severely beaten with a stick on her legs. Investigations closely checked up her associations in Japan.

She was permitted to return home on Nov. 4 last year under a certain agreement with the authorities that she would never tell on the interrogation. Yet she disclosed her case at a press conference held on Dec. 19, saying that she couldn't keep studying any longer, while distorting a truth.

Ko's case has some resemblance to the Kwon Mal Cha case in Aug. 5, 1974. Ms. Kwon, 26, a student at Seoul Teacher's College at that time, was suddenly arrested at her boarding house by the KCIA on alleged charges of her political activities.

During the interrogation, she was sexually tortured by the investigators. Raped and humiliated, she was driven into an unstable mental condition to tell a false confession.

Being set free after writing a pledge that she would never disclose what she has been questioned and suffered, she returned home on Aug. 22, 1974. But she found that two of her friends were framed up as spies in connection with the Nov. 22, 1975 spy incident.

She held a press conference in Tokyo and disclosed the shocking fact that she had been sexually tourtured and her false confession was utilized by the Pak "regime" for framing up a spy incident.

Both Kwon and Ko went to south Korea to become teachers for Korean education in Japan, but they couldn't but giving up their study halfway.

The exploitation and maltreatment of young women in south Korea show well the nature of the totalitarian regime in south Korea.

At present still behind iron bars in south Korea on framed spy charges are a total of 29 Koreans from Japan (as of May 5) including male and female students, businessmen and common home visitors.

"As of today a large number of Korean students in Japan have been arrested or detained on charges of trumped-up spying cases in south Korea. These kinds of violation of human rights can't be eliminated at all unless we, who were the victims of the incidents, disclose the truth", Ko said.

DPRK Team for Universiade Games Arrives at Narita

First Direct Flight of DPRK Plane to Japan

DPRK athletes are welcomed by Korean residents in Japan

Chosonminhang, the first Korean Airliner that flew directly from Pyongyang to Japan.

More than 120 athletes from the D.P.R.K. arrived at Narita International Airport on July 19 to attend the Universiade in Kobe, Japan.

They flew direct from Pyongyang to Tokyo aboard a Korean airliner. It was the first time that a representative com the D.P.R.K. flew direct to Japan and that such a large sports team visited Japan since the Tokyo Olympic Games held 21 years ago.

Present at the airport were Han Dok Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and vice chairmen So Man Sul and Paek Jong Won. About 300 Korean people in Japan were also there to meet the athletes. The team, headed by Ri Chang Sun was welcomed by their fellow countrymen shaking small flags and banners.

At the press conference, Ri Chang Son said that he felt nothing special about the direct flight from Pyongyang to Tokyo, as it is accustomary to do so when attending an international game. It pointed to the objectives of the games—independence, friendship and peace— and said he hoped to get good results in all events.

The members arrived at "the Village for Athletes" in Kobe at 8 pm on the same day. The athletes are to participate in soccer, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, diving, judo and marathon events.

Nuclear Battlefields (the Pacific)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Pacific Nuclear Infrastructure

Anti-submarine warfare (ASW) is the primary role for nuclear weapons in the Pacific. The United States could immediately deliver some 400 ASW nuclear warheads from aircraft carriers, attack submarines, and ASW patrol planes. The main U.S. ASW base is at Adak in the middle of the Aleutian Islands. In peacetime about sixty B-57 nuclear depth bombs are stored at Adak. P-3 maritime patrol aircraft fly regularly from the island; they collect information from the ocean surveillance network and follow the movements of Soviet submarines and surface ships. In war-time the number of ASW aircraft based at Adak would increase. Elsewhere in the Pacific nuclear-certified P-3 planes would "stage" out of Canada, Hawaii, Midway Island, Misawa and Kadena in Japan, Cubi Point in the Philippines, and Guam. They would coordinate with U.S. nuclear attack submarines to locate and destroy Soviet submarines.

Since submarines are protected when submerged, ASW forces could more efficiently destroy their communication facilities. Four of the U.S. Navy's six facilities to contact submerged submarines via very-low-frequency (VLF) transmissions are in the Pacific: at Northwest Cape, Australia; at Yosami, Japan; at Jim Creek, Washington; and at Wahiawa, Hawaii. TACAMO communications aircraft, which serve as airborne VLF radio relays, supplement the VLF ground stations. These aircraft operate from Barbers Point, Hawaii and Alameda, California (they moved from Guam when the Polaris submarines left, though Guam remains an "alternate field" to serve TACAMO planes). The Soviets have numerous VLF stations to transmit to the region.

Communication with submarines is not limited to the land-based VLF and TACAMO systems. One system unique to the northern Pacific for communications with U.S. Trident submarines is the Clarinet Pilgrim network, a series of five specially converted LO-RAN-C navigation beacons (four in Japan and one on Yap Island) that can produce a signal for broadcast to strategic submarines.

The single most important strategic base in the Pacific is the processing station of the U.S. Defense Support Program's (DSP) early-warning satellites, one of three such stations in the world, at Nurrungar, in central Australia. Nurrungar would receive the first information of Soviet missile launches from infrared detection satellites and transmit it to U.S. command centers for instant analysis and action. Plans to purchase six "mobile ground terminals," to supplement the three fixed and vulnerable ground stations, point up the importance of Nurrungar as a prime nuclear target.

Other weapons-related long-range communications networks operate in the region. High-frequency (HF) radio stations, which serve as ground links for bombers and airborne command planes, operate from ten main locations. These stations are part of the PACOM- and SAC-operated Giant Talk/Scope signal III, Commando Escort, Global Command and Control, and Mystic Star networks. The U.S. Pacific Command's airborne command post, Blue Eagle, operates out of Hackam AFB, Hawaii as a mobile and survivable center to make decisions and direct strategic or theater warfare. It can communicate (primarily through the Commando Escort Stations) with bases and forces throughout the region or with any other U.S. nuclear forces worldwide.

Four of the nuclear powers use the Pacific region for testing and development of nuclear weapons. France, with no conveniently located uninhabited domestic site, uses Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia to test its warheads. The United States, Soviet Union, and China operate numerous strategic development and testing facilities and all launch their missiles into the Pacific.

The United States launches strategic missiles from submarines off the California coast and from Vandenberg AFB, California, into the Kwajalein Atoll and the ocean area north and east of Midway Island. The Soviets launch SLBMs and ICBMs from submarines and from three land bases to three impact areas: on the Kamchatka peninsula, in the Sea of Okhotsk, and in the open ocean north of Midway. China tests its missiles from Shuangchengzi in Kansu province, the Wuzhai rangehead in Shanxi province, and Jinxi on the Bohai Gulf in Liaoning province. Impact areas include the East China Sea and the Pacific Ocean, as far south as the Gilbert Islands.

Conclusions

The nuclear arms race in the Pacific is becoming particularly dangerous. None of the conventional forces of the nuclear powers in the region threaten the others.

But the context of the Soviet nuclear build-up in the Pacific must be expanded from a general appreciation of the superiority of anti-Soviet forces to the specific provocations that ensue from PACOM's new forward offensive strategy. PACOM calls its new "General Warplan Concept of Operations" the "Full Forward Pressure Maritime Strategy." Its "basic premises" were laid out before Congress in a secret session last year:

> Objective of warfighting is war termination on terms favorable to United States: War termination requires sufficient pressure on Soviets to convince them of no gain in continuing aggression.
>
> Favorable terms to United States means: Soviets see no advantage in further escalating conflict; requires secure strategic nuclear reserve; and requires sustained capabilities of conventional forces.
>
> Carry fight to enemy to: Gain/regain territory [deleted]; and strike vulnerabilities [deleted].

Soviet SS-20s and Backfire bombers are a response to the new offensive posture of the United States. U.S. SLCMs redress some "balance" lost with the new Soviet deployments. But the question must be asked, Threat against what, and for what purpose? Neither side has an answer.

Counterbalancing is the mode of the arms race. And these developments make confrontation, even war, more likely. Increasing and improving combined U.S.-Japanese ASW operations, in conjunction with actions to "bottle up" the Soviet Pacific Fleet during a crisis, will elicit nuclear retaliation, not the cleanly choreographed naval battle the military envisions. Any attempt to restrict the operations of the Soviet Navy, particularly during a crisis, will result in swift escalation to nuclear war. Yet the forward strategy puts a premium on rapid, decisive, offensive action.

Most military analysts see the Pacific nuclear problem as isolated and peripheral. This was clear when Western officials discussed the merits of reducing the SS-20 threat to Europe by simply having the Soviets move SS-20s east of the Urals. The Soviets, in a subsequent maneuver to curry Western favor, declared a "moratorium" on SS-20 deployments. Later, after it became clear this "moratorium" only applied to SS-20s west of the Urals, well-meaning Western arms controllers in their zeal to achieve a "balance" any balance at all, clung to the "moratorium" and defended its attributes. They "balanced" and "stabilized" the arms race into yet another region.

(Concluded)

(Related Materials)

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is the only forward U.S. base for storage of nuclear weapons in Asia, housing 151 warheads. The nuclear weapons are stored at one site and support the U.S. Army and Air Force. The U.S. and South Korean militaries are fully integrated in terms of planning and operations.

Camp Ames, Taejon	HQ, Korean Ammunition Management System: main Army nuclear weapons support unit, with 78th Ordnance Company providing maintenance and assembly and U.S. Army Security Company providing security, nuclear warheads are stored at Kunsan AB, where the Army maintains a "maximum security area"
Camp Casey, Tongduchon	HQ, 2d Infantry Division: main U.S. combat unit in Korea, with both nuclear artillery and ADM missions
Camp Castle, Tongduchon	2d Engineer Bn, 2d Infantry Division: possible ADM mission
Camp Essayons, Uijongbu	6th Bn, 37th Field Artillery: 8-inch artillery of 2d Infantry Division, nuclear facilities include "Emergency Action Facility" to receive nuclear release orders
Camp Page, Chunchon	former HQ of 4th Missile Command which controlled Army Honest John missiles
Camp Red Cloud, Uijongbu	HQ, ROK/U.S. Combined Field Army: formerly HQ, I Corps (ROK/U.S. Group), joint command of a nine division force including the 2d Infantry Division
Camp Stanley, Uijongbu	HQ, 2d Infatry Division Artillery • 2 M-198 and 1 M-109 nuclear-capable artillery battalions, nuclear facilities include "Emergency Action Facility" and Special Weapons Training Facility
Changsan	AF LORAN-C/D Monitor Station: part of the "Commando Lion" chain used for tactical long-range navigation and target location • Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station: serving the northwest Pacific chain
Choejong-San	Det 2, 1st Space Wing: GEODSS satellite tracking station
Hwedok	former HQ for 833d Ordnance Company and nuclear weapons storage site prior to relocation to Seneca Army Depot, NY in 1979
Koon-Ni	Nightmare Range: nuclear air-to-surface aircraft training range
Kunsan AB	8th Tactical Fighter Wing: nuclear-capable F-16, replaced F-4D in 1981 • nuclear weapons storage site for Army and Air Force in South Korea, weapons stored include 60 bombs, 40 8-inch and 30 155mm artillery projectiles and 21 ADMs • Commando Escort station
Kwang Ju AB	AF LORAN-C/D Station: part of the "Commando Lion" network used for tactical long-range navigation and targeting • AF Korea alternate command center
Osan AB	314th Air Division/Air Forces Korea: top AF command in Korea, semi-hardened underground command center, the "Tree House" includes the joint ROK/U.S. Central Control Facility, an early warning and air defense center for South Korea and an "Emergency Action Facility" for receiving nuclear release orders • 51st Tactical Fighter Wing: nuclear-capable F-4E • SAC radar bomb scoring nuclear bombing practice site • Commando Escort station • AF LORAN-C/D Station: part of the "Commando Lion" network used for tactical long-range navigation and target location
Pohang	AF LORAN-C/D Station: part of the "Commando Lion" network used for tactical long-range navigation and target location
Seoul	HQ, U.S. Forces Korea: sub-unified command of the Pacific Command, WWMCCS facilities include Nuclear Capabilities Plan, communications facilities include "Emergency Action Console" for receiving nuclear release orders • ROK/U.S. Combined Forces Command: highest U.S./ROK operational HQ in South Korea, military command of forces in wartime, integrated planning and staff in peacetime • HQ, Eighth U.S. Army: top Army command in Korea
Songnam	Tango Combined Communications Operations Center: underground command center for U.S. Forces Korea, inlcuding WWMCCS facilities and "Emergency Action Console" for receiving nuclear release orders
Songso	SN/GSC-39 satellite terminal, main communications link to Japan and Hawaii
Taegu AB	497th Tactical Fighter Squadron: nuclear-capable F-4E • Alternate Tactical Air Control Center for South Korea
Tobongsan	Tobongsan Ammunition Center (near Uijongbu): stand-by forward nuclear weapons storage site for 2d Infantry Division
Wongju Kangwondo	Det 452, AFTAC: nuclear test detection station

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